

JORDAN TIMES

An independent political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية « الراي »

Arafat will visit Moscow

JAMASCUS, March 24 (R). — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat will pay an official visit to Moscow in mid-April for talks with Soviet leaders on the Middle East, authoritative Palestinian sources said today. Mr. Arafat will seek clarifications of Communist Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev's Middle East peace plan, the sources said. Mr. Arafat's visit to the Soviet Union will follow that of Syrian President Hafez Assad, who is expected to go there early in the month. Both Syrian and Soviet sources have been giving the impression that President Assad's visit could also prove important for Soviet-Egyptian relations. Before he goes to Moscow, Mr. Arafat is expected to take part in a meeting of the newly chosen 15-man Palestinian Executive Committee to assign portfolios within the leadership.

Volume 2, Number 418

AMMAN, FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1977 — RABIE AL THANI 5, 1397

Price : 50 fils

Pledges non-alignment in foreign policy

Morarji Desai is India's new P.M.

DELHI, March 24 (R). — Morarji Desai, 81, crowning a 30-year career in politics, installed as India's fourth prime minister today and pledged his government to a policy of non-alignment in foreign policy and non-alignment in world affairs.

Mr. Desai's moment of triumph was accompanied by a back from his chief supporter, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, leader of India's 80 million Untouchables and chief for the prime ministership, his Congress for Democracy (CFD) party would not join the government led by Mr. Desai's Janata Party.

Desai, looking much younger than his years, was sworn in by Acting President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy in the presence of his wife and daughter. He was accompanied by his wife and daughter. He was sworn in by Acting President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy in the presence of his wife and daughter.

Desai, looking much younger than his years, was sworn in by Acting President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy in the presence of his wife and daughter.

Israel uses emergency regulations to force dockers back to work

TEL AVIV, March 24 (R). — Israel's government today used emergency regulations to force dockers back to work after a 48-hour strike which has cost more than \$10 million.

The strike paralysed 70 ships at the ports of Haifa, Ashdod and Atlit. A spokesman for the Dockers' Association said 225 million cases of oranges and grapefruit were awaiting shipment.

The government ordered the dockers to go back to work or face a two-year prison sentence or a fine of 25,000 Israeli sheqels (\$1,600), or both.

Minister Yitzhak Rabin's government acted under emergency regulations after the dockers refused orders from the courts to return.

Israel's labour troubles are not at an end. Dockworkers went back to work, but spokesmen for dockers said they would not work to rule, which

wake of the Janata Party's resounding election victory over the long-dominant Congress Party of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

At a lively press conference after the swearing-in, Mr. Desai listed the priorities of his new government, which is the first administration in independent India's 30-year history not formed by the Congress Party.

He said the government's main aim was to remove poverty, and an example should be set at the top by cutting excessive expenditure.

India's foreign policy would continue to be one of non-alignment -- "but it will be fully non-aligned, there will be no suspicion of any alignment," he said.

Mr. Desai said in reply to a question that if India's treaty of friendship with the Soviet

Union got in the way of friendship with other countries it would have to be changed. Asked about relations with the United States, he said: "Relations with all countries will be cordial and good provided they are reciprocal. We won't have any special relations with any country."

Mr. Desai, whose political career stretches back to the early days of India's struggle for independence from Britain, took over as prime minister after eight years in the political wilderness and almost two as a political prisoner under the state of emergency declared in 1975 by Mrs. Gandhi.

He was released on the day Mrs. Gandhi announced that elections would take place. The two leaders have long been bitter political opponents, but Mr. Desai said today that Mrs. Gandhi had sent him a letter wishing him well.

Mr. Desai, who said his government would be partly formed tomorrow, refused to be drawn into discussing the split with Mr. Ram's CFD.

He said the Janata Party, which has an absolute majority of the 530 seats so far declared in the 542-seat Lok Sabha, had sufficient support with the backing of several smaller parties.

The split arose after Mr. Ram waded, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Union got in the way of friendship with other countries it would have to be changed.

Asked about relations with the United States, he said: "Relations with all countries will be cordial and good provided they are reciprocal. We won't have any special relations with any country."

Mr. Desai, whose political career stretches back to the early days of India's struggle for independence from Britain, took over as prime minister after eight years in the political wilderness and almost two as a political prisoner under the state of emergency declared in 1975 by Mrs. Gandhi.

He was released on the day Mrs. Gandhi announced that elections would take place. The two leaders have long been bitter political opponents, but Mr. Desai said today that Mrs. Gandhi had sent him a letter wishing him well.

Mr. Desai, who said his government would be partly formed tomorrow, refused to be drawn into discussing the split with Mr. Ram's CFD.

He said the Janata Party, which has an absolute majority of the 530 seats so far declared in the 542-seat Lok Sabha, had sufficient support with the backing of several smaller parties.

The split arose after Mr. Ram waded, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Ram said in an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi. The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".



Their Majesties King Hussein and King Juan Carlos start their first round of talks at the Hashemiyeh Palace Thursday. (JNA photo).

Mideast peace depends on Israeli acceptance of Palestinian state

Fahmi says in an interview

BEIRUT, March 24 (R). — Egypt has made a Middle East peace settlement conditional on Israeli acceptance of a Palestinian mini-state and withdrawal from all occupied Arab land, according to an interview in a Lebanese magazine by Foreign Minister Ismail Fahmi.

The Lebanese weekly Al-Hawadess, added that if Israel accepted these conditions its presence in the area would be "accepted".

Mr. Fahmi said the Geneva peace conference would be resumed this year, and that "it should not be difficult" to reach agreement in 1978. But if there were no tangible move towards peace, "the situation might explode again", this time with world-wide repercussions.

Mr. Fahmi said that, if all else failed, "there will be no alternative but to restore by force what was taken by force". He accused Israel of wanting one-way open borders with the Arab World.

"If Israel was really faithful, this would mean that all the borders would be opened for all the parties concerned and not for one party only", Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying.

"This would also mean that Israel should open its borders to the Palestinians".

"And if the Palestinians were accepted after 28 years of oppression from Arab states".

He did not make clear whether by "accepted" he meant formal diplomatic recognition of Israel or merely peaceful coexistence and de facto recognition.

Mr. Fahmi said the Geneva peace conference would be resumed this year, and that "it should not be difficult" to reach agreement in 1978. But if there were no tangible move towards peace, "the situation might explode again", this time with world-wide repercussions.

Mr. Fahmi said that, if all else failed, "there will be no alternative but to restore by force what was taken by force". He accused Israel of wanting one-way open borders with the Arab World.

"If Israel was really faithful, this would mean that all the borders would be opened for all the parties concerned and not for one party only", Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying.

"This would also mean that Israel should open its borders to the Palestinians".

"And if the Palestinians were accepted after 28 years of oppression from Arab states".

He did not make clear whether by "accepted" he meant formal diplomatic recognition of Israel or merely peaceful coexistence and de facto recognition.

Mr. Fahmi said the Geneva peace conference would be resumed this year, and that "it should not be difficult" to reach agreement in 1978. But if there were no tangible move towards peace, "the situation might explode again", this time with world-wide repercussions.

Mr. Fahmi said that, if all else failed, "there will be no alternative but to restore by force what was taken by force". He accused Israel of wanting one-way open borders with the Arab World.

"If Israel was really faithful, this would mean that all the borders would be opened for all the parties concerned and not for one party only", Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying.

"This would also mean that Israel should open its borders to the Palestinians".

"And if the Palestinians were accepted after 28 years of oppression from Arab states".

He did not make clear whether by "accepted" he meant formal diplomatic recognition of Israel or merely peaceful coexistence and de facto recognition.

Mr. Fahmi said the Geneva peace conference would be resumed this year, and that "it should not be difficult" to reach agreement in 1978. But if there were no tangible move towards peace, "the situation might explode again", this time with world-wide repercussions.

Mr. Fahmi said that, if all else failed, "there will be no alternative but to restore by force what was taken by force". He accused Israel of wanting one-way open borders with the Arab World.

"If Israel was really faithful, this would mean that all the borders would be opened for all the parties concerned and not for one party only", Mr. Fahmi was quoted as saying.

"This would also mean that Israel should open its borders to the Palestinians".

"And if the Palestinians were accepted after 28 years of oppression from Arab states".

He did not make clear whether by "accepted" he meant formal diplomatic recognition of Israel or merely peaceful coexistence and de facto recognition.

Mr. Fahmi said the Geneva peace conference would be resumed this year, and that "it should not be difficult" to reach agreement in 1978. But if there were no tangible move towards peace, "the situation might explode again", this time with world-wide repercussions.

Mr. Fahmi said that, if all else failed, "there will be no alternative but to restore by force what was taken by force". He accused Israel of wanting one-way open borders with the Arab World.

Pakistani opposition rejects Bhutto's offer of talks

LAHORE, March 24 (R). — Pakistan's opposition parties today rejected Prime Minister Bhutto's latest offer of talks on the political crisis over the March 7 general elections. The nine-party Pakistan National Alliance (PNA) called for a one-day national strike on Saturday, the day the new national assembly meets in Islamabad, the capital. After a two-day meeting, the opposition coalition sent the prime minister an eight-page letter demanding, in addition to his resignation, the appointment of a new election commission which had national confidence and fresh general elections backed by the judiciary and armed forces.

Hussein, Juan Carlos open official talks

AMMAN — Their Majesties King Hussein and King Juan Carlos opened official talks here Thursday expected to centre on bilateral relations and the Middle East.

Talks were also held between Jordanian and Spanish officials on bilateral relations and cooperations in various fields between the two countries.

Jordan was represented by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, the Chief of the Royal Court Abdul Hamid Sharaf, the Court Minister Amer Khammash, the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim and the Jordanian ambassador to Madrid. On the Spanish side were Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja Aguirre, the head of the Middle East section at the Spanish Foreign Ministry and the Spanish ambassador to Amman.

It was an active day for the Spanish royal couple who arrived here Wednesday on a three-day state visit. Thursday morning, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia were presented with the key to the city of Amman by Mayor Ma'an Abu Nowar.

Speaking at the ceremony, Mr. Abu Nowar said: "On behalf of the people of Amman and its Municipal Council it gives me very great pleasure to welcome Your Majesty as the honoured guest of His Majesty King Hussein."

"The people of Amman, as in all parts of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, greatly appreciate the friendship, goodwill, and excellent relations that already exist between our sovereigns and countries. These relations are an integral part of our history and will always remain an important facet of our hopes for the future."

"On this happy occasion, and as a token of our love and admiration, it is indeed my great honour and pleasure to present to Your Majesty the key to our

beloved city. May it please Your Majesty as your most gracious visit has honoured and delighted us all." King Juan Carlos replied: "My ancestors, the kings of Spain, have always respected the rights and the laws of cities for they knew full well that such rights and laws are sublime values which give birth to civilisation wherever the means of coexistence abound."

"These sentiments are all the sharper when the key I am receiving is that to the capital of a fraternal country... for it is the key to the heart."

"I thank you from the depths of my heart for this key with which I symbolically open the doors to Amman. Let the entire people of Spain join me in this honour you have bestowed upon me."

King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia paid a visit to the tomb of the late Queen Ayla and laid a wreath on the tomb. They were greeted on arrival by a guard of honour.

King Hussein, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia Thursday noon attended military training and shooting exercises by the Royal Guards Regiment.

At the end of the display the commander of the Royal Guards presented the regiment's shield to King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia.

King Hussein later accompanied King Juan Carlos Thursday noon on a visit to armoured forces and an air-base.

The two monarchs started their visit by inspecting a brigade of the Fifth Royal Armoured Division and later attended a parade by a divisional armoured brigade. The divisional commander presented King Juan Carlos with the division's shield.

Later King Hussein and his royal guest visited Al Hussein Air-Base. They also watched an aerial display by the Royal Jordanian Air Force.

King Hussein, King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia flew to Aqaba Thursday evening.



King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia receive the key to Amman from Mayor Ma'an Abu Nowar Thursday. (JNA photo).

Kuwaiti press says: U.A.E. DECIDES TO SET UP NEW MILITARY COMMAND

ABU DHABI, March 24 (R). — A United Arab Emirates newspaper said today that the military command of the United Arab Emirates had been set up in a unified command.

Raj Al Aam published it said were secret decisions taken at a meeting in Abu Dhabi of the Pales-National Council (PNC).

The paper's Cairo report said new Palestine armed command would be headed by Mr. Zuhair Mohsen, leader of the pro-Syria Saika organization and Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Military Department.

The paper said the duties were tantamount to those of an "Interior Minister".

It added that Mr. Hassan would be based in Kuwait "in view of the importance of the Kuwaiti, Gulf and Saudi Arabian field and the freedom of action to serve the Palestine cause available in Kuwait."

Disturbances at holy shrines may be behind sacking of 2 Iraqi ministers, sources say

BAAGDAD, March 24 (R). — A prominent Iraqi leader, dismissed from his post yesterday, was probably dismissed because of disturbances at holy shrines in two Shiite Mosques last month, well-known sources here said.

Dr. Mustafa presided, with Mr. Jasssem as one of his assistants, over a special court which sentenced eight men to death and 15 others to life imprisonment for the disturbances. In the trouble -- according to Iraq -- a man was killed and a woman and child were injured.

Mr. Hassan Ali, who was Dr. Mustafa's other assistant at the trial, was yesterday appointed minister of commerce following a merger of the Ministries of Internal and Foreign Trade. He had previously been internal trade minister and acting foreign trade minister.

Mr. Hassan Ali, who was Dr. Mustafa's other assistant at the trial, was yesterday appointed minister of commerce following a merger of the Ministries of Internal and Foreign Trade. He had previously been internal trade minister and acting foreign trade minister.

Carter administration "uneasy" over Israeli ties with South Africa

TEL AVIV, March 24 (R). — Leading figures in the United States administration and Congress have informally told Israeli leaders they are disturbed by Israel's relations with South Africa, official Israeli sources said today.

The sources quoted an unidentified Israeli policymaker as having said Israel should brace itself for possible specific criticism from the U.S. on both the South African issue and Israel's administration of occupied Arab territories.

Such criticism would follow President Carter's human rights campaign and would probably be exploited by the Arab states against Israel, the sources added.

They did not make clear who had complained on the U.S. side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

The official said Israel was "85 per cent okay" on its own human rights record. He did not amplify, but it was presumed he was referring both to the South African connection -- found distasteful by many Israelis -- and to the occupied areas.

One of the official sources today said that "just for the record" many other Middle East countries also had ties with South Africa.

On the occupied areas, the official sources said Israel had drawn the attention of the U.S. administration to what were described here as "inaccuracies" in a State Department report to Congress on the situation in those areas.

The report earlier this month said Israel used excessive force in quelling unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

The official said Israel was "85 per cent okay" on its own human rights record. He did not amplify, but it was presumed he was referring both to the South African connection -- found distasteful by many Israelis -- and to the occupied areas.

One of the official sources today said that "just for the record" many other Middle East countries also had ties with South Africa.

On the occupied areas, the official sources said Israel had drawn the attention of the U.S. administration to what were described here as "inaccuracies" in a State Department report to Congress on the situation in those areas.

The report earlier this month said Israel used excessive force in quelling unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

The official said Israel was "85 per cent okay" on its own human rights record. He did not amplify, but it was presumed he was referring both to the South African connection -- found distasteful by many Israelis -- and to the occupied areas.

One of the official sources today said that "just for the record" many other Middle East countries also had ties with South Africa.

On the occupied areas, the official sources said Israel had drawn the attention of the U.S. administration to what were described here as "inaccuracies" in a State Department report to Congress on the situation in those areas.

The report earlier this month said Israel used excessive force in quelling unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

The official said Israel was "85 per cent okay" on its own human rights record. He did not amplify, but it was presumed he was referring both to the South African connection -- found distasteful by many Israelis -- and to the occupied areas.

One of the official sources today said that "just for the record" many other Middle East countries also had ties with South Africa.

On the occupied areas, the official sources said Israel had drawn the attention of the U.S. administration to what were described here as "inaccuracies" in a State Department report to Congress on the situation in those areas.

The report earlier this month said Israel used excessive force in quelling unrest in the occupied West Bank and Gaza

side, but it was widely believed here that Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin or Foreign Minister Yigal Allon were involved on the part of Israel.

Official Israeli sources said today there were no Israeli military personnel now in South Africa. They said any Israeli officers who might have been there in the past acted only in a "classroom capacity" as instructors on the use of equipment sold by Israel to South Africa.

A senior official here recently welcomed President Carter's insistence on human rights questions, saying this could be of great help to the Jewish communities of the Soviet Union and Syria.

WANTED

Opportunities exist in Bank of Credit and Commerce International S.A., King Hussein Street, Amman, in officers' grade for energetic and competent university graduates with following background:

1. Nationality : Jordanian.
2. Age : 25/30 years.
3. Experience : Candidates having five years banking experience as an officer will be given preference.
4. Applicants must have fluency in English.

Please call on us on working days during office hours for preliminary interview with testimonials and application, written in your own hand-writing. Salary according to qualifications and experience. Last date of interview : April 5, 1977.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Bank of Credit & Commerce, P.O. Box No. 7

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Managing Editor: Jenab Tubmji

Deputy Managing Editor: Bassam Rifkat

Board of Directors: Juma'a Hamud, Mohamad Anwar, Mahammad Al Hayed, Responsible Editor: Mohamed Anwar

Editorial and Advertising Offices: JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION, University Road - P.O. Box 8718 - Amman, Jordan. Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1297 (AJ 28)

Telling reaction

U.S. President Carter has really lived things up with his volley of recent remarks about the Middle East and the general framework of an Arab-Israeli peace agreement. In sum, we think he has done well to speak out as he has, if only for the principle that when sharks stir the waters they swim in, they create some initial turbulence but eventually they leave behind water that is cleaner and clearer than what we began with.

The most interesting thing he has done is speak the words that the Israelis are unable to speak. The telling event this month has not been the American suggestions but the Israeli response, and the trouble that looms ahead in American-Israeli relations looks to be serious.

Mr. Carter mentioned two things that are most sensible -- that the Israelis will have to withdraw from most of the territory they occupied in 1967, and that the Palestinians will have to have a "homeland." These are principles and notions, but they are clear in their overall meaning. What is the Israeli reaction? To both suggestions, the Israelis immediately objected and made angry noises. If they are against the principle of a substantial withdrawal from occupied Arab land and the idea of a Palestinian homeland, then what are they in favour of? Tourism exchanges? Sailing down the Suez Canal? Football matches along demarcation lines?

The Israeli reaction to Mr. Carter's suggestions has been most instructive. The Americans probably have the most to learn by studying it. If Israel is so anxious to talk peace with the Arabs, and the Arabs have made it clear beyond a doubt that peace means a full Israeli withdrawal and the recognition of Palestinian rights, and Israel jumps up and down like a recalcitrant child when Mr. Carter just mentions the ideas of Israeli withdrawal and a Palestinian homeland, then what kind of charade is the world involved in, and who will assume responsibility when Israel refuses to discuss the core elements of peace that are plainly viewed as irrevocable by the Arabs and obviously relevant by the Americans?

If it's been so difficult getting this far, the road ahead will be pure hell. Mr. Carter himself did not bring Israel to this point, but he'll have to put up with the folly of his predecessors who did. We sympathise with him deeply.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

One Jordanian daily commented in its Thursday editorial on the visit of His Majesty King Juan Carlos I of Spain, discussed Jordanian-Spanish relations and the effect the visit would have on these relations.

AL DUSTOUR, commenting on the warm meeting which took place between the two kings Wednesday, following the arrival of the Spanish royal couple, said that the close relations between the two countries and those between Spain and the Arab World have had their effect on the two countries' mutual understanding of each other's goals; The Arabs are marching towards a just peace in the Middle East while the Spaniards are working to build a modern Spain based on progress and the Spanish heritage, under the leadership of the young monarch, the paper says.

The Spaniards, the paper added are aware of Jordan's leading role in the Arabs' confrontation with Israel and the efforts it spends to achieve peace and justice in the region. The Arabs for their part are aware, the paper continues, of the Spanish role which constitutes an example of freewill on the European scene. They also realise that Spain is a natural centre from which cooperation between the Arabs and Europe could be resumed and developed. The two young monarchs have expressed in their Wednesday meeting the feelings of both the Spanish and Arab people, feelings which are the base for a prosperous relationship between the Arab World and Spain. We are sure that the King Hussein and the young leadership of His Majesty King Juan Carlos will contribute to bolster Arab-Spanish cooperation, which will become a cornerstone to peace and prosperity in this region and the world, the paper concludes.

The Syrian press said today that the expulsion of two prominent members from the Baath Party ruling Iraq, showed that the Iraqi regime was passing through a crisis.

Baghdad radio said last night that two ministers of state, including Mr. Feleiyeh Hassan Jassam, had been dismissed from their posts and expelled from the party's regional leadership.

Al Baath, organ of the Baath Party ruling Syria, said: "The Iraqi regime is passing through grave conditions which have necessitated the convening of two extraordinary party conferences in two months to tackle the crisis and contain the people's indignation against the rulers."

"But the two conferences have failed to end the crisis," it added.

The government newspaper Tishrin (October) said: "The expulsion of two members from the Iraqi leadership shows the extent of opposition to the policies of the regime, even inside the government itself and the party leadership."

The semi-official Al Thawra said: "The expulsion of two members from the leadership of Iraq after accusing them of failing to carry out their duties and shoulder their responsibilities, shows that the Iraqi regime was collapsing under the impact of the upheaval in various Iraqi towns on February 5 and 6."

According to the Iraqi version of the troubles that a "band of hirelings" mingled with pilgrims in the town of Najaf, a holy Shi'ite shrine as they congregated for a religious festival.

Syria and Iraq, ruled by rival factions of the Baath Party have been at odds since President Hafez Al Assad came to power in Syria five years ago.

The exchange of press and radio attacks between the two countries has now become a daily practice.



Arab-African aims conference.

South Africans face possible loss of press freedom

JOHANNESBURG, March 23. (R). — South African newspaper chiefs have decided to ignore the advice of liberal-leaning colleagues and negotiate with the government on proposed legislation which will virtually end press freedom in the republic.

The vital series of negotiations has just begun with members of the Newspapers' Press Union (NPU) meeting Prime Minister John Vorster.

In fact, this encounter could be the beginning and end of negotiations, according to political analysts here. The NPU line is that there should be no government interference in the press under any circumstances.

Mr. Vorster, on the other hand, is known to have given his full backing to the newspaper bill introduced in parliament on March 11, which, among other things, empowers a government-appointed press council to jail journalists and close down newspapers.

Analysts believe Mr. Vorster can be persuaded to make only minor concessions, such as inclusion of a clause which would enable condemned journalists to appeal against decisions to the press council.

But the NPU will try to persuade the government to scrap the bill altogether, with the proviso that editors will arrange with the government to jointly decide what can be published in South Africa's interest.

The NPU's negotiations with the government have been sharply condemned by the dozen South African journalists, Mr. Lawrence Gandar. He is a former editor of the liberal Rand Daily Mail and was jailed during a press purge by the nationalist government in the sixties.

In an analysis of the implications of the newspaper bill, Mr. Gandar said: "No useful purpose can be served by the newspaper industry entering into negotiations with the government over the bill."

"The concessions that might be wrung from it will be minimal, for the government believes its survival, indeed the country's survival (which it equates too readily with its own), is at stake."

Mr. Gandar continued: "Such trifling concessions would certainly not be worth the very obvious risk of the industry compromising itself hopelessly and ending up an accomplice in its own emasculation."

So why should the South African government choose this moment, when the whole future of white Southern Africa is in the balance, to snuff out one of the country's few remaining admirable features in the eyes of the outside world -- a free press.

Mr. Gandar says that, historically, moves to muzzle the press have been the unvarying response of authoritarian governments that feel threatened.

"Dissent, critical scrutiny, even open discussion, are rigorously put down in the name of state security. And so at last the anomaly of a free press co-existing with an authoritarian government in South Africa is about to fall away."

Ironically, the future which has continued unabated since the government introduced its bill has proved conclusively that free press is very much alive in South Africa.

Analysts can remember no single government act which has aroused such total and strongly-voiced press opposition.

Donald Woods, liberal editor of the East London Daily Despatch, published an open letter to Mr. Vorster in which he accused the nationalist government systematically destroying South Africa since it came to power in 1948.

This latest measure against the press, said Mr. Woods, was an indication of how the government sees the future.

Mr. Woods said: "The obvious ultimate aim is to limit public politics in South Africa to the narrow confines of nationalist mentality, in terms of which the next 'logical' step will be a bill forbidding political parties to advocate non-racial policies outside the framework of separate development because such policies are 'not in the interest of South Africa.'

"Then could come the abolition of the present constitution because the Westminster system of government is unsuited to South Africa. And finally -- full autocratic power for the Volksleider (the folk leader -- Mr. Vorster)."

China hints use of force to liberate occupied island in South China Sea

PEKING, March 21 (AFP). — For the first time China has hinted that it might use force to recover its rights over islands in the South China Sea including the Nansha (Spratley) Islands, currently occupied by Vietnam, the Philippines and Taiwan.

The official press said, "our aspiration to liberate our sacred territory Taiwan and achieve the return of the Nansha and other islands has not yet been realised."

In 1974 China restored to force over its claim to the Hsisha Islands, in a lightning naval operation, but this action was against troops of the "puppet" regime in Vietnam.

In July 1976 Vietnamese Defence Minister General Vo Nguyen Giap pledged that the re-united Vietnam would defend the territorial integrity of those islands and of its continental shelf.

The Philippines has started looking for oil near islands in the Nansha group close to its territory, stating that they were on its continental shelf and came under its economic zone.

China issued a protest against this in June 1976, declaring that this prospecting work was a "violation of China's territorial integrity."

China and Vietnam have firm and friendly relations in spite of the fact that they have been somewhat cooled by the links between Hanoi and Moscow, links that Peking judges are too close, and it seems totally out of the question that the Chinese government could envisage solving the problem of the Nanshas -- at least, those occupied by the Vietnamese -- by force.

State department compares Brezhnev's Middle East proposals with Carter's

WASHINGTON, March 24, (R). — A preliminary examination of Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's proposals for a Middle East settlement showed there is an overlap with President Carter's policy outline last week.

State department officials, analysing Mr. Brezhnev's speech a few days ago line by line, saw it as a serious reply to Mr. Carter, both in its detail and in its straight forward language.

The policy similarities will undoubtedly be a major topic when Secretary of State Cyrus Vance goes to Moscow at the weekend for the first top-level talks between the Carter administration and the Soviet Union.

The Carter administration has defined the Middle East dispute in terms of three main problems; Israel's future borders, the nature of a peace settlement and the Palestinian question -- and the American and Soviet views on these issues in note:

Future Israeli borders -- Mr. Carter said Israel would have to make substantial withdrawals from occupied Arab territories and guessed it would eventually return to its pre-1967 territories with minor adjustments.

He left open whether Israel would have to withdraw all at once and said it might need to retain a defence capability beyond its borders until full peace was reached.

This could have the form of Israeli forces stationed in Arab territory, demilitarised international zones or monitoring stations. But Mr. Carter stressed that Israel's borders must be secure, mutually recognised, final and sovereign.

CIA head wants laws to penalise people who leak secrets

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — A city that thrives on whispers, leaks, and inside information is taking a new look at ways to keep its secrets secret.

Admiral Stansfield Turner, new head of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), wants new laws slapping criminal penalties on people who leak secrets.

President Carter is trying to cut down on the number of people who can read documents stamped "secret."

U.S. Rep. Charles E. Bennett (D) of Florida has proposed a law to put those who leak secrets behind bars.

Both houses of Congress may take a look at the secrecy issue this year.

Mr. Bennett's bill, which remains in a subcommittee, would subject past and present federal employees to fines up to \$10,000 and imprisonment up to 10 years for divulging classified information. Those outside of government who pass along secret information would be subject to fines up to \$5,000 and a year's imprisonment.

The congressman's proposal also sets down new guidelines in an effort to prevent over-classification of material. For example, anyone who uses a classified stamp to conceal incompetence, wrong doing, or other malfeasance would be

subject to fines and imprisonment.

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is rewriting the charter for the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the CIA this year and is expected to wrestle with the secrecy question then.

But in both houses there is caution about imposing criminal penalties. There are grave constitutional questions about freedom of speech and press, as well as separation of powers.

What would happen, for example, if members of Congress learned about secret documents which proved malfeasance by a president? How could they be subjected to criminal provisions for exposing such malfeasance, when it is their duty to do so?

Sen. Frank Church (D) of Idaho led recent investigations of the CIA and other intelligence-gathering agencies and is one who takes a cautious approach toward new laws. At a hearing, he said:

"Often as not, classification is (imposed) for the purpose of giving (federal employees) protection, not for giving the country protection."

The secrecy problem, which has been debated off and on in this capital for years, has consistently defied answers. As an open society, America

thrives on information. It is the meat of democracy that assures better performance by office holders and more intelligent decisions by the electorate.

In America, one man's secret may be another man's expose. Some officials have tried to use the secrecy stamp to cover up poor performance or even criminal action.

On the other, hard ambitious politicians, bureaucrats, or journalists sometimes use classified information for their own benefit and to the detriment of the country.

Admiral Turner says these have damaged America's relations with much of the world. The CIA has launched an investigation to find the source of leaks, he says.

The entire secrecy issue, says Admiral Turner, is under "great study and scrutiny today" -- to find ways to "keep secret what must remain secret."

"There's not much backing for that in the public today... We are an open society. But to run a country of our importance today, there must be some privacy."

"In an era when our country has more international contacts having an intelligence capability will be more important to us than ever," the CIA chief argues.

Mr. Brezhnev said it was unquestionable that Israel must withdraw from all occupied territories, possibly in stages over the course of several months. He said appropriate and ideally defined borders should be declared as finally established and inviolable. He proposed demilitarised zones on both sides of the established borders, with the consent of the respective states, and suggested a United Nations emergency force or U.N. observers could be stationed there for a clearly stipulated period of time.

The nature of a peace settlement -- Mr. Carter said the Arab States would have to recognise Israel's right to exist and there should be an "opening up of borders" with free trade, tourist travel, and cultural exchanges between Israel and its neighbours.

He said it might take up to eight years or more for a final peace to be achieved.

Mr. Brezhnev said a final peace document should be based on the principle that the acquisition of territory is not permissible and on the right of all states in the area to independent existence and security.

He indicated that all states must undertake to respect each other's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence and to resolve disputes peacefully.

The Palestinian question -- Mr. Carter said the Palestinians must accept Israel's right to exist but "there has to be a homeland provided for the Palestinian refugees."

The problem first had to be ironed out by the Arab states and then between the Arab states and Israel, he said. His

remarks were taken as support for proposals for a federation between Jordan and a Palestinian entry on the West Bank.

Mr. Brezhnev said only: "It goes without saying that the inalienable rights of the Palestine Arab people should be insured including its right to self-determination, to the creation of its own state."

Concluding his policy outline, Mr. Brezhnev stressed that he was putting forward preliminary ideas on how a settlement could be reached.

"We are not imposing our policy on anyone but find it useful to let it be known, just as we, naturally, will be prepared to hear the views of others," he said.

Two of his points -- on settlement guarantees and the Middle East arms race -- apparently opened new possibilities in the negotiations for an overall settlement.

The Soviet Union has previously proposed multilateral guarantees for a settlement, but Mr. Brezhnev went further than earlier statements.

He suggested that guarantor powers such as the Soviet Union, the United States, France and Britain might station observers with the United Nations contingents inside the demilitarised zones along Israel's borders.

On the arms race, which the Soviet Union links with peace talks, Mr. Brezhnev said: "The problem of the international arms trade seems to merit an exchange of views."

It was thought here this might indicate a Soviet willingness to talk seriously about the arms question before a settlement was reached.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	18:30 Big valley	20:00 News in Arabic
10:00 Quran	18:30 Religious programme	20:30 Arabic series
10:15 Cartoons	19:30 Religious programme	21:20 Reportage
10:30 Arabic series	19:30 News in Hebrew	19:45 Varieties
11:00 These stogoes	20:30 George and Mildred	21:10 The angels
11:30 Religious programme	22:00 News in English	22:10 Kojak
12:30 Cultural programme		
13:00 Arabic series		
14:00 Soccer match		
15:00 The Williams		
16:00 Arabic series		
17:30 Cultural programme		
18:00 Arabic series		

RADIO JORDAN

(On 856 KHZ)	16:30 Easy listening	17:00 Over vibrations (repost)
7:30 News	17:30 Pop session	18:00 News summary
8:00 News report	18:00 Pop session	18:15 Catch the words (repost)
8:30 Sign off	18:15 My kind of music (repost)	18:30 My kind of music (repost)
12:00 Pop session	19:00 News	19:00 Concert hour
13:00 News summary	19:10 News reports	19:30 Sign off
13:35 Pop session		
14:00 News		
14:10 Radio magazine		
14:30 Arabic in history		
15:00 Concert hour		
16:00 Old favourites		

EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	City (23319)	City (23319)
Amman:	Ashrafieh (77851)	
Farhan Qarish (30598)		
Lisa Hadad (56378)		
Irbid:	Yarmuk	
Amman:	Haditha	
Awwar Shihoul (2880)		
Zarqa:	Zarqa	
Mahmoud Metyadeen (83309)	Waldia	
Pharmacies:	Amman (25404)	
Shadi (25655)		
Amman (25404)		

AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
7:55 Beirut	8:00 Beirut
10:00 Aleppo, Damascus, (SAA)	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
11:15 Cairo (EA)	8:45 Cairo (EA)
15:00 Bucharest (Tarom)	10:10 Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)
16:30 Kuwait (KAC)	10:10 Cairo (CA)
18:20 Baghdad	12:00 Damascus (SAA)
18:20 Jeddah, Medina, Hail, Chiba (SDD)	14:30 Agaba
17:00 Cairo	17:00 Kuwait (KAC)
17:05 Jeddah, Tabuk, Medina (SDD)	
17:15 Paris, Rome	18:15 Tabuk, Medina, Jeddah (SDD)
18:10 Madrid, Athens	19:30 Dubai, Karachi
18:40 Beirut (MEA)	20:00 Kuwait
21:25 Frankfurt, Munich, Damascus (Lufthansa)	20:30 Tehran
06:30 Rome (Alitalia)	22:55 Doha, Muscat
	01:15 Dubai (Alitalia)

BBC RADIO

GMT	14:15 Letterbox
06:00 World News, 24 hours	14:20 My Kind of Music
06:30 Sarah Ward	15:00 Radio Newsworld
07:00 The World Today	16:15 Outlook
08:00 News, Press Review	16:30 News Commentary
08:30 My Kind of Music	16:35 Science in Action
09:00 News, 24 hours	16:45 The World Today
09:30 Sarah Ward	17:00 News
10:00 Merchant Navy Programme	17:30 News
08:00 News, Reflections	17:50 Book Choice
08:15 Music for Wind Instruments	17:55 Sports Round-up
08:30 Jazz Club	18:00 News
09:00 News, Press Review	18:15 Radio Newsworld
09:15 The World Today	18:30 What's New?
09:30 Financial News	18:00 Outlook: News Summary
10:15 News Eye	19:45 Stock Market
10:15 Marchant Navy	20:30 News, 24 hours
10:30 Folk and Country	20:30 The Tomb Robbers
11:30 News	21:00 World Radio Club
11:15 Face of England	21:15 Sarah Ward Requests
12:00 Discovery	21:45 Scotland '77
12:15 Composer and Listener	22:00 News: The World Today
12:45 Sports Round-up	22:25 Financial News
13:00 News, 24 hours	23:00 Sports Round-up
13:30 New Ideas	23:00 World News; Commentary
13:40 Using This Week	23:15 From the Weeklies
13:45 Don Miss Requests	23:20 Talk it or Leave it

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT	06:30 The Breakfast Show	18:30 Feature: The Living Earth, News Summary, Middle USA (standards)
06:30	06:00 GMT: News, Regional and Topical Reports, VOA Current News Summary, 06:30, 06:30 and 06:30 GMT: An informal presentation of popular music, 20:00 and feature reports and interviews, answers to 20:15 VOA World Report questions, Science Digest	19:30 News Roundup, Reports, Accidents, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, 21:45 VOA World Report to News ... newsworld's ... correspondents ... background features ... media comments ... news analyses.
17:30	17:30 News Roundup, Reports, Accidents, Opinion, Analysis, News Summary, Forum	
18:30	18:30 Special English, News, 21:30	

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 7811
Civil defence rescue	" 2498-4
Fire headquarters	" 2588
First aid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 5881-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 3711-3
Police headquarters	" 3941
Najfeh, roving patrol motor police, (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 2111, 3777

Cultural Centres

American Centre (OSIS)	Tel. 4189
British Council	" 397-5
French Cultural Centre	" 3789
Goethe Institute	" 4189
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 4289
Amman Municipal Library	" 3811

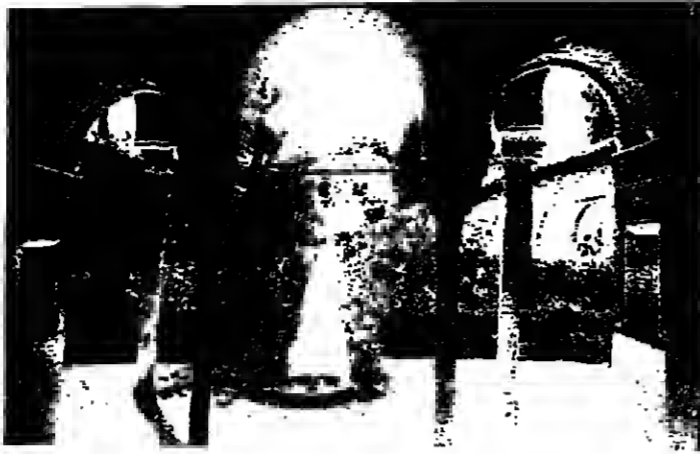
هكذا صحت التصل

Spanish-Arab art forms a unique cultural bridge

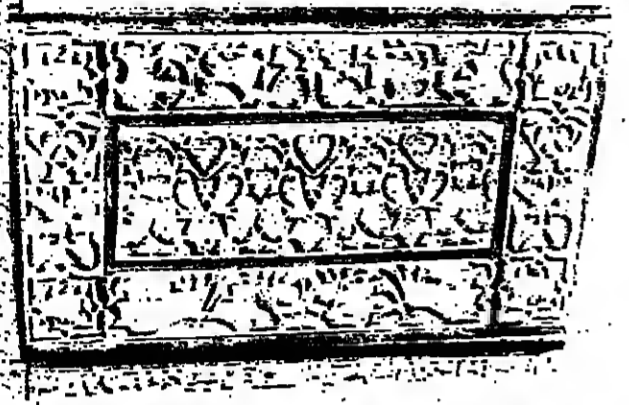
An exhibition of Spanish-Arab art is currently being held at the Haya Arts Centre. It focusses on the influence of Islamic art on the architecture of several historical monuments in the Spanish cities Cordoba, Seville and Granada.

A total of 97 photos of famous palaces and mosques highlights the different dynasties, while pottery, pottery and metalwork reflect the genius of the Spanish craftsman.

The event, which coincides with the visit of Majesty King Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia, was opened last Tuesday by Minister of Culture and Youth Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf. Today is your last chance to see it.



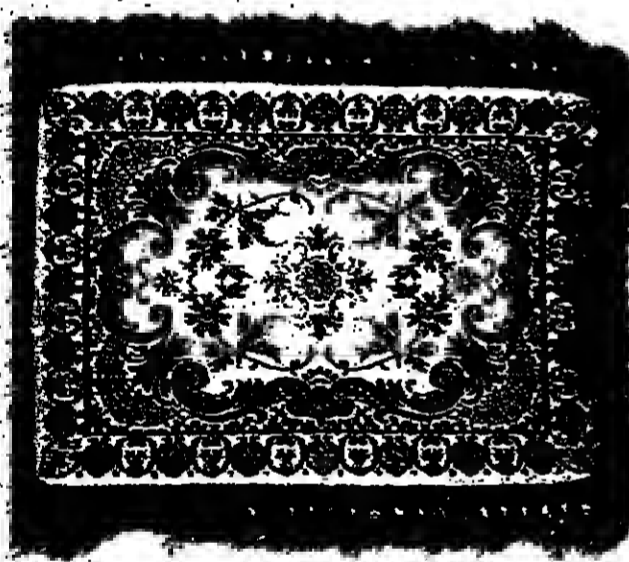
The Generalife Palace at Al Hambra in Granada.



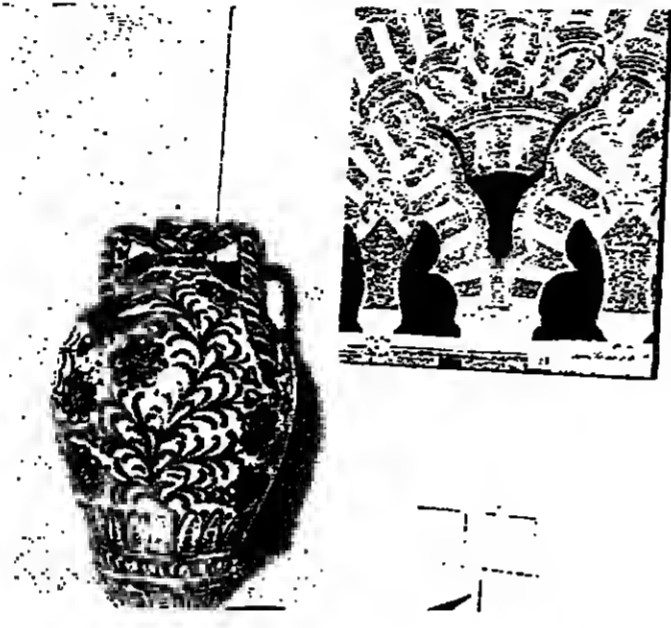
An ivory case from Madrid's National Museum.



Assorted Spanish handicrafts.



An intricately woven tapestry.



Entangled arches in the Cordoba mosque.

NATIONAL NOTES

* AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes to Greece's president on the anniversary of his country's independence Thursday.

* AMMAN. — The U.S. destroyer La Salle left the Port of Aqaba Thursday at the end of a five-day visit to Jordan.

* AMMAN. — The Commander of the U.S. fleet in the Middle East, Admiral William Crowe, left here Thursday at the end of a week-long visit during which he met Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Lt.-Gen. Zeid Ibn Shaker and visited a number of tourist sites.

* AMMAN. — Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Agriculture Said Ghazawi Thursday inspected agricultural projects currently under implementation in the Karak Governorate. He visited the Ghweir Agricultural Station where he opened its new offices and warehouses.

* AMMAN. — Speaker of the Upper House Bahjat Talhouni received the Egyptian ambassador to Jordan, Mr. Ahmad Izzat Abdul Latif, Thursday.

* AMMAN. — Public Security Director Maj.-Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat Thursday presided over a meeting on the causes of traffic accidents in the kingdom and the role of the directorate in preventing them.

* AMMAN. — The President of the American States Organisation, Mr. E. Orfila, will arrive in Amman on April 1 for a short visit for talks with top Jordanian officials.

Rockefeller sees Rabin

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM, Mar. 24 (AFP). — Former U.S. Vice President Nelson Rockefeller, here on a two-day private visit, met Israel Premier Yitzhak Rabin last night.

President Ford's number two man, who arrived here from Jordan yesterday, is accompanied by his wife and daughter. Mr. Rockefeller was taken on a sight-seeing tour in occupied Jerusalem, where he visited the local Islamic Museum and the site of Israeli excavations in the area of Al Aqsa mosque.

SHARJAH GIVES JD 85,000 TO JERICHO

ABU DHABI, March 24 (R). — Sharjah ruler Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al Qassimi has contributed one million dirhams (JD 85,000) to Jericho Municipality on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, it was announced today.

The Sharjah Municipality said the contribution would help overcome financial difficulties and carry out municipal services.

A delegation representing the Jericho Municipality visited the United Arab Emirates recently and was received by the Sharjah ruler and Municipal Council. The ruler was among the first Arab leaders to respond to the call of West Bank municipalities for Arab financial assistance.

16 W. Bankers arrested

TEL AVIV, March 24 (R). — Sixteen residents of the occupied West Bank were arrested this week while preparing a booby-trapped car, an Israeli army spokesman announced tonight.

Explosives were being hidden in various parts of the vehicle, stored in a garage in the village of Yamun, northwest of Jenin, the spokesman said.

SALT-SHOUNEH ROAD CLOSED FROM MARCH 26

AMMAN (JNA). — Public Security sources announced that the Salt-Southern Shouneh road will be closed to traffic for two months starting March 26 because of excavations to be carried out to install a new sewerage line from Salt to the purifying station. Drivers are advised to take the A'arda or Na'ur roads to the Ghor region.

West Germany contributes flour to UNRWA

AMMAN, (R). — West Germany intends to contribute 1,987 tons of flour worth some \$450,000 to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA), it was announced here Thursday.

The agency said it had been notified of the intended contribution, which would be distributed to refugees during 1977.

UNRWA, which provides education, health and other relief services for more than 1.6 million registered refugees, uses flour in the basic rations which it distributes to about 826,000 persons.

Agriculture team returns from Baghdad meet

AMMAN (JNA). — The Jordanian delegation to the third technical conference of the Union of Arab Agricultural Engineers returned here Thursday after attending the six-day conference, which opened in Baghdad March 14.

The conference was held under the slogan Arab integration and the human element in rural development. It took decisions on topics

Abu Odeh meets Spanish press

AMMAN (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh met with members of the Spanish press delegation accompanying His Majesty King Juan Carlos at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Thursday.

He said that the visit of the Spanish king to Jordan and Egypt at this time gives it special significance because of the outstanding position Spain enjoys in Europe.

Spain is a friend that takes great interest in what is going on in the Middle East and this interest is of considerable weight as Spain is an important member of Europe, which, in its turn, plays an important role in world affairs.

Mr. Abu Odeh pointed out that Arab-European relations are slowly growing within the framework of the Euro-Arab dialogue. He told the press team that he hoped Spain would work to strengthen and develop these relations. The Euro-Arab dialogue rests on two axes — one economic and the other political — often bolstered by friendship. This is made clear in the existing relations between King Hussein and King Juan Carlos.

The minister concluded by

related to agricultural development, elimination of illiteracy, popular and cooperative organizations and the role of women and agricultural media and guidance in rural development.

Eleven Arab delegations and six Arab and international organizations took part in the conference. Jordan was represented by Under-Secretary at the Agriculture Ministry Said Ghazawi.

saying that the historic ties that exist between Spain and the Arab countries will have a strong bearing on Jordanian-Spanish relations in particular and Arab-European ones in general.

At the end of the meeting, Mr. Abu Odeh answered a number of questions on relations between Jordan and Spain and stressed the interest of the two sides in developing and boosting these relations.

Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates in effect at the start of today's business day, as set by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The first column is how much you would receive in Jordanian fils for selling a unit of the foreign currency, while the second column denotes how much it would cost you to buy a unit of the foreign currency:

U.K. sterling	572.0	578.0
U.S. dollar	332.0	334.0
German mark	139.4	139.8
French franc	66.9	67.2
Swiss franc	131.0	131.4
Italian lire		
(for every 100)	37.5	37.7
Saudi riyal	83.8	84.0
Lebanese pound	109.9	110.1
Syrian pound	82.0	82.2
Iraqi dinar	946.0	950.0
Kuwaiti pound	464.0	470.0
Libyan dinar	805.0	815.0
UAE dirham	85.0	85.5

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE OFFICE
SALIBA AND RIZK SHUKRI
RIZK
AMMAN
KING FEISAL STREET
P.O. Box 6723
Tel: 38205-36520 - Telex: 1443

AMMAN MARKET PLACE

SS Scandinavian Show Room
The luxury furniture for every taste and pocket.
Call Home 2400 - Tel. 3280
TEL: 8214 AMMAN

THE FLYING CARPET CLUB
opens for lunch an elegant oriental BLUFFET
TEL: 8214 AMMAN

SILVER MARKET
OUR SUPERMARKET BOASTS A LARGE VARIETY OF THE FINEST IMPORTED FOODS.
WE ALSO HAVE HOME DELIVERY SERVICE.
JABAL AMMAN, 2ND CIRCLE TEL: 4191

JORDAN EXPRESS CO.
TRAVEL TOURISM
PACKING FREIGHT-FORWARDING
TRANSIT INSURANCE
WORLD WIDE SERVICES
KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 8778 & 8888, BOX 2143 AMMAN JORDAN

Bouquet
تلون 1742 - عمان - الاوتو
SHIMESHANY ST. TEL. 67820 AMMAN-JORDAN

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3

AD-DAR
FOR THE MOST PRACTICAL AND LUXURIOUS FURNITURE.
WE ALSO CARRY A WIDE VARIETY OF THE MOST CONTEMPORARY LIGHTING.
Phone 2400 & 2405, Amman - Jordan

ba baly RESTAURANT
Wine and dine with your family and friends in our European relaxing atmosphere whilst enjoying our famous cuisine.
REASONABLE PRICES FULLY CONDITIONED
JABAL AMMAN-2ND CIRCLE-TEL:4218

CONFECTIONERY GIFTS BONBONERES
PATCHI
BEIRUT AMMAN
JABAL AMMAN, WASH ESSER ST. TEL. 4218
JABAL HUSSEIN, MOUASSER RD. TEL. 3298

AVIS
AIRPORT 56347 AMMAN 41350-44355
For: SHIPPING TRAVEL & TOURISM INSURANCE
AMN KAMAR & SONS
Travel & Tourist Agency
P.O. BOX 222, AMMAN TEL: - 22324-9
TELEX 122 & 1520

TALAL AGRICULTURE CO.
Gardening contractors.
All kinds of flowers for all occasions.
Decorative plants for indoors & outdoors imported from Italy & Holland.
Plastic vessels.
KING HUSSEIN ST. TEL. 8287 AMMAN

Imperial Copier Systems
VARIOUS MODELS TO SUIT ALL OF YOUR COPYING NEEDS:
Plain paper - Magna dry & Electrostatic at
MANI S. EL FAR & CO.
West Wall Street, P.O. Box 291 Tel. 41950, 23298

INLANDIA
Our fine products made by experienced Finnish craftsmen include the following:
• Furniture for the home and office.
• Ceramic dishes and tableware.
• Handcrafted jewelry.
2ND CIRCLE, JABAL AMMAN, NEXT TO NEW INSURANCE BLDG. TEL. 3287

NEW BAND AT LE CESAR Restaurants & Nightclub
Enjoy our superb Oriental and European cookery.
For reservations call 24421 Jabal El Weibdeh - Amman

To advertise in this section
phone 6771-2-3

SATELLITE RENT-A-CAR
BRAND NEW 1977 MODELS
TEL. 25767

EYES EXAMINED CONTACT LENSES (Hard & Soft)
OPTIKOS SHAMI O.D.
The best Ever Made in Optic
Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Tel. 42043

Save Time & Money at **CASH AND CARRY supermarket**
Household Articles.
• Fresh Fish, Meat & Chicken.
• Groceries, Spices, Larders, etc.
• Dishes.
• Frozen Food.
OPEN DAILY 8:00 PM

Doing business in the Arab World has its ups and downs-II

Anyone entering the Arab World with the intention of initiating business would be wise to first get acquainted with the area and its culture and idiosyncrasies. Of course sometimes there isn't the time available to do first hand research on such an extensive field and pioneering a totally new area is a very difficult task.

Dr. Kamel S. Abu Jaber, Dean, and Dr. Fawzi A. Gharabeh of the University of Jordan's Faculty of Economics and Commerce presented this study at a Business and Industrial Management Studies Seminar last fall in London covering the aspects of problems and prospects a businessman would encounter in the Arab World.

This article is the continuation and conclusion of the article which appeared yesterday.

Economic Problems

Manpower

Most countries of the Arab World, and the oil-producing states in particular, suffer from an immediate shortage in manpower. Manpower in the region is either of inadequate skill and low productivity in the non oil-producing countries, or insufficient in total number of workers in the oil-producing countries. In Saudi Arabia, for example, the total labour force was estimated in 1975 at about 1.6 million, of that there were thought to be between 814 and 1.3 million non-Saudi workers recruited from Yemen, other Arab countries, Pakistan and India. The country needs 8 million more workers to implement its five-year development plan, 5 million of them will represent expatriates. In the United Arab Emirates more than one half of its population of 650 thousand is made up of immigrant workers and it needs 175 thousand more to carry out its investment projects. Jordan, Kuwait and Bahrain need 120,262 and 179 thousand additional workers to fulfill their development plans. Moreover, about 67% of Libya's labour force is composed of immigrants from Arab countries, while it is estimated that Iraq employs more than 30 thousand workers from Egypt alone.

Most immigrant Arab workers in the oil-producing countries come from the less fortunate, non oil-producing countries such as Egypt, Syria, Jordan and Lebanon. As a result, these latter countries are faced with difficult manpower problems, since mobile workers are probably better qualified and more resourceful and their departure often creates

serious labour shortages. The "exodus has raised the cost of construction and has conferred the high cost of development in the oil-producing states on to those without substantial oil revenues."

Currently most Arab countries are short of highly trained personnel, middle managers, and qualified secretaries. One reason for this shortage is that most people, until recently, were employed in agriculture, services and retail trade taking the form of either sole ownerships or partnerships. Though few Arab countries like Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, have large numbers of university graduates who are academically trained in areas such as engineering, business, economics and natural sciences, many of them have not yet gained enough practical experience because of the low level of technology in the region.

It may be advisable for foreign companies to recruit some of their senior personnel from their home countries and provide professional training for local middle level management, secretarial and skilled labour. South Korea and some East European countries, often provide their own labour. For instance, South Korean workers in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain are expected to reach 40,000 by the end of 1978, and are expected to increase to quarter of a million by 1980. The shortage of manpower in most of the countries of the region has tended in many cases to increase wages and salaries many fold. Coupled with this are the expenditures incurred for transporting labour from other Arab and foreign countries and the costs of accommodation in the host states.

Some kinds of raw material may not be produced or available locally, such as cement, wood, other building materials,

Housing and Services

Almost all Arab countries suffer from a chronic housing shortage, whether residential or office buildings. Generally, accommodation is expensive and hard to find. In Jordan, for example, a three bedroom villa is rented in Amman for as much as \$15,000 annually with rents often payable three years in advance. A similar villa in Riad, in Saudi Arabia, is rented for an amount between \$40,000 and \$60,000 annually.

The supply of services in the region has not caught up with demand. Water for example, is scarce in many cities in the region, and in some of them it is rationed. The generous use of water will require its being brought by tankers, which might not be available upon demand. Telephones are difficult to get though available by a third party at a very high cost. Once a telephone is installed there is no guarantee that it operates efficiently, for breakdown is frequent, getting a connection may take a long time, and calling the outside world is an agitating experience.

Logistics

There is a lack of adequate infrastructure to dispense with the huge volume of imports. Most sea ports are congested and ships may have to wait as long as three months to unload their freight. Paralleled with this is the shortage in harbour facilities and freight unloading equipment, and air cargo are inadequate to receive air cargo. And one may have to wait a few days to fly to a major financial centre like London or Paris. Inter-and-intra-country roads are ill prepared to move traffic efficiently and rapidly.

Cost of living

The cost of living in most of the Arab countries is more than double what it is in the United Kingdom. This means that a foreign company working in the region must pay higher salaries to the personnel it provides than it will pay at headquarters.

Availability of local raw materials

Some kinds of raw material may not be produced or available locally, such as cement, wood, other building materials,

etc. This may require that the foreign company import these materials directly which in turn may take a long time and effort to get to the project site.

Scale

Some Arab countries, and many oil-producing states, taken separately, have small populations which prevent the investment in undertakings where most efficient scale of operations require mass production. In this situation only small capital investment projects can be operated at a level close to full capacity. However, the problem of scale can be overcome if many Arab countries, and probably all of them, are considered for investment purposes as one economic unit. This will expand the market so as to make investment in large-scale projects economically feasible. As a matter of fact, five Arab states have formed what is called the "Common Arab Market," among which capital and goods can be moved with the least restrictions.

Competition

Arab governments have followed a policy of spreading business opportunities equally among as many industrialised countries as possible. This along with the large investments involved have intensified competition among foreign investors, each trying to get as large a share as possible, which in turn increases the risk of failure.

Institutional and legal problems

Western businessmen embarking on investment ventures in the Arab World may face several institutional and legal problems. The following paragraphs will introduce some of these problems.

1. Bureaucratic Red Tape. In almost all Arab countries bureaucracy can be a problem. Documentation procedures are often complex and time consuming. Patience and persistence are required to overcome this initial difficulty. For instance getting one's car through customs procedures, or procuring a telex can be time consuming and difficult.

2. Contract Terms. Most oil-producing governments in the region require that the exporter provide all the perfor-

mance, advance payment and other bonds required under the contract.

Such bonds, which are intended as third party guarantees of the fulfilment of the exporter's contractual obligations, are in the Middle East provided almost entirely by banks, which as guarantors have the common law right, normally reinforced by a written counter-indemnity, to recover from the exporter any monies paid under a bond. The risk of loss is increased in the Middle East by the wording of the guarantees, which are almost invariably encashable "on demand" at any time and often for their full amount irrespective of the extent of the buyer's loss.

Despite the seeming harshness of these contract clauses, the governments of the region have never exercised the right to call the bonds, except once by the government of Libya.

Western businessmen contracting with an Arab government may be compelled to quote fixed prices either to conform with the local law or because of intense international competition. In such a case has to base his price on calculation of the expected increases in cost of project components during the period of execution. This may pose a serious problem to exporters from countries like the United Kingdom and Italy where the annual inflation rate is comparatively high and not easily predicted.

Many contracts contain a clause for penalties in the event of delays or failure to achieve designated levels of fulfilment. Thus delays in executing a project may result in the contractor paying a fine. This risk is ever present where raw materials are not available

locally and has to be imported and where labour is in short supply or of low productivity.

Some oil-producing countries prefer to conclude government-to-government contracts where by a government would be responsible for the performance of the exporter. The problem with this framework of cooperation is that countries which adopt the free-enterprise system may not be willing to take the responsibility for its companies, whose competitive position would, as a result, be undermined.

Cultural problems

A western exporter doing business in the Arab World will be exposed to a culture quite different from his own. He will deal with people who have their distinct beliefs, values, heritage, and mentality and who are sensitive about them.

Businessmen may unwittingly violate a taboo, whether cultural, religious or even political, especially when selling in the Arab World. Black, for example, is the colour of mourning in the region and is not likely to be favourably received on a commercial product. Green is the national colour of many Arab countries and is forward upon for use in packages. Therefore, an understanding of the culture of the region is an important factor in competitive marketing. Western businessmen going into the Arab World must understand the culture of the peoples and show respect for their beliefs and values.

It is a common practice in the region that buyers go for the cheapest bid, even at times, at the expense of quality. This pattern of behaviour is followed as a precautionary measure against being cheated.

Such an attitude poses a difficult problem for firms known for their high standards of quality, especially in situations where competition is fierce and some of the contractors have advantages over the others such as a pool of cheap labour or cheap raw materials.

In some countries a foreign firm, is not qualified for doing business locally unless it is engaged in some form of local association. Regardless of its form of association with nationals, a foreign company also needs a legal sponsor. Personal relations with influential people in the country are of vital importance.

Despite the problems outlined above doing business with the Arab World can be highly rewarding. The stakes are great and the amounts of money involved are also great. It is true that the risks and dangers are enormous, but the return is as big as those risks. Therefore, the above stated problems should not discourage anybody from facing the challenging investment opportunities, for none of those problems is insurmountable. The astute businessman with imagination, patience, persistence and diligence can overcome these problems and contribute to the development of the region and the growth and prosperity of his firm.

Business prospects in the Arab world

There is every reason to believe that bright investment opportunities in the Arab World will continue in the future. This statement is supported by the following observations: Most Arab countries have set up development plans with investment horizons extending to 1980. These plans

have committed capital amounting to \$67 billion annually over the next five years. Secondly the oil-producing Arab countries will continue to have major surpluses in the coming decade and their total reserves will be accumulating for many years to come. It is estimated that surplus by 1980 will no less than \$40 billion by the most pessimistic estimates. Most of these accumulated surpluses will be invested in the region. Should the oil revenues decline at some near future point, most investment will remain constant since the oil producing countries will draw upon their surpluses.

Finally, over 60% of the oil reserves of the world are to be found in the region. Saudi Arabia alone has 25% of the world oil reserves. The oil reserve in the Arab World is 376 billion barrels, which is expected to last, on the average, for not less than five years at the 1974 production levels. This means that the region has an estimated net wealth of \$4.5 trillion, at 1974 price levels. In other words oil-producing Arab countries will get annual revenues of about \$90 billion, the bulk of which can be put into capital investment.

Certainly, future Arab generations will enjoy the fruits of investments currently under taken. These benefits will be reflected in higher per capita income, more purchasing power which will reflect itself in further demand for goods and services in terms of quantity, as well as quality. In addition to this is the fact that the region's population will exceed the 200 million mark by the year 2000. A population better educated, with a higher per capita income and a higher propensity to consume making them a worthwhile market.

Most economic observers believe that with proper planning, investment and promotion, demand can certainly be generated and accelerated to absorb a large part of these surpluses to the mutual benefit of investor and consumer. Such may be achieved by the introduction of new products into the region or by modifying or redesigning products, i.e. incorporating factors relevant to the geography and climate, to make them appropriate for the Arab market.

It is noticeable that most Arab economies have passed from the stage where agriculture was dominant to a situation where services have become a large share of the GNP, without going through the process of industrialisation, i.e. the passage from a subsistence to a consumer economy. Therefore, manufacturing remained of secondary importance in the region and took the form of small, and in most instances primitive, activities carried out in workshops. Arab governments have recently concentrated their investment in areas such as infrastructure and construction, and the execution of these projects is expected to help break the bottlenecks in the economy and create the appropriate environment for industrialisation.

Future investment opportunities in the region will differ substantially from those of today's. Capital industrial goods will absorb a major portion of future investment in order to build the industrial sector up to its proper proportion in the economy. This will require that foreign businessmen rise to new challenges in production techniques as well as in marketing methods.

It is surmised that doing business with the Arab World will be much easier in the future. The businessmen of today are pioneering in the area and by so doing are laying the ground rules for commercial transactions and creating traditions and ethics for business behaviour. Therefore, future entrepreneurs will conclude deals in the region within well defined framework.

Concluding remarks

The Arab World has generated an immense amount of revenue which has been invested in various projects within and without the region. The foreign businessmen invited to utilise investment opportunities that these revenues have opened, are contributing towards the economic progress of the area and the profitability of his company. These opportunities are reasonably expected to continue for a long span of time.

Doing business with the Arab countries is not without problems, whether economic, cultural, legal, or institutional. But most of these problems are encountered at the initial stage of development because of the bottlenecks in the economy, and will soon be overcome once the investment projects being carried out are fully materialised. Finally, it is advisable that Western firms seeking to do business in the Arab World should promote projects with long run returns. This notion is supported by the fact that the foreign investment in the region is not a passing venture, rather it is an endeavour of long duration which may continue through the twenty first century.

Racial violence erupts between Portuguese "retornados" and Cape Verde immigrants

Black African workers at a Portuguese tin mine in the Estrela Mountains have now been thrown out of their jobs by white miners -- some of whom have themselves only recently been forced out of former Portuguese colonies in Africa by new black administrations.

LISBON, (F.T.) -- In October 1976 the Portuguese public -- which prides itself on its lack of racial prejudice -- was shocked by reports that one man had died and 20 had been injured in clashes between black and white mineworkers

at the Panasqueira tin and wolfram mine high in the Serra de Estrela mountains. The violence was the climax of several months of bitterness and racial tension between black Africans, originating from the Cape Verde islands, and

white mineworkers, some of whom had themselves only just been forced out of Africa by the takeover of former Portuguese colonies by national governments.

Three months after the riot the minority socialist government, the mineworkers' union, management and the Cape Verdean ambassador are still struggling to settle the affair. Talks in January at the ministry of labour, involving all sides, failed to find a solution -- despite the optimistic statement from Labour Minister, Marcelo Curto, that "there are chances of solving this problem."

The Panasqueira affair has disturbing implications with around 20,000 Cape Verdean labourers in Portugal -- many of whom are unemployed, unhappy and prone to violence.

The mines are owned by Beralit Tin and Wolfram Portugal (SARL) with 80 per cent of the capital quoted on the London stock exchange, and 20 per cent owned by a Portuguese bank. Last year, the concern had 700 miners on its books with 133 of them Cape Verdeans. The management took on the black workers four years ago when the exodus of Portuguese workers to Western Europe depleted the local labour force.

When the West European boom slackened, emigrants drifted back, seeking jobs. By 1976 their numbers were being swelled by hundreds of thousands of equally jobless "retornados" -- refugees from Portugal's former colonies of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea -- and Cape Verde.

The Panasqueira management took on the returning white workers and by late summer last year (1976) these outnumbered the high-spirited Cape Verdeans by 6 to 1. The latter, imported as cheap labour for a booming building trade, resented the white influx and feared loss of jobs.

Cape Verdeans, instead of sorting out quarrels with fists, in the traditional manner, resorted to using vicious curved knives with hooks on the tip. Unmarried Cape Verdeans attracted droves of prostitutes to the Panasqueira area, further arousing the ire of local inhabitants, and sparking off rows between locals and coloureds over imported streetwalkers.

Tension built up between blacks and the "retornados" whites. Cape Verdeans apparently taunted and threatened the white workers and an explosion was inevitable.

On October 7th, 1976 it came. Cape Verdeans charged into a

white dormitory, armed with knives, wire and scrap metal. The white miners retaliated with gunfire. One Cape Verdean was killed and 20 went to hospital peppered with shotgun pellets.

Local police rounded up the Cape Verdeans and drove them to disused military barracks north of Lisbon for safekeeping while embarrassed authorities decided what to do with them.

In mid-December, hoping the climate had cooled down, the English Panasqueira management decided to suspend 48 Cape Verdean "ringleaders" and bring back the remaining 87 to the mine. The white miners rebelled, refusing to allow the Cape Verdeans back and putting in a claim for higher wages and better working conditions.

The mineworkers at present earn between 6,500 escudos (£130) and 8,000 escudos (£160) a month -- now they want a minimum wage of 7,500 escudos (£150) a month for both skilled and unskilled workers. To back up their claims the white miners have begun a go-slow. By the first week in January they had cut output by 60 per cent.

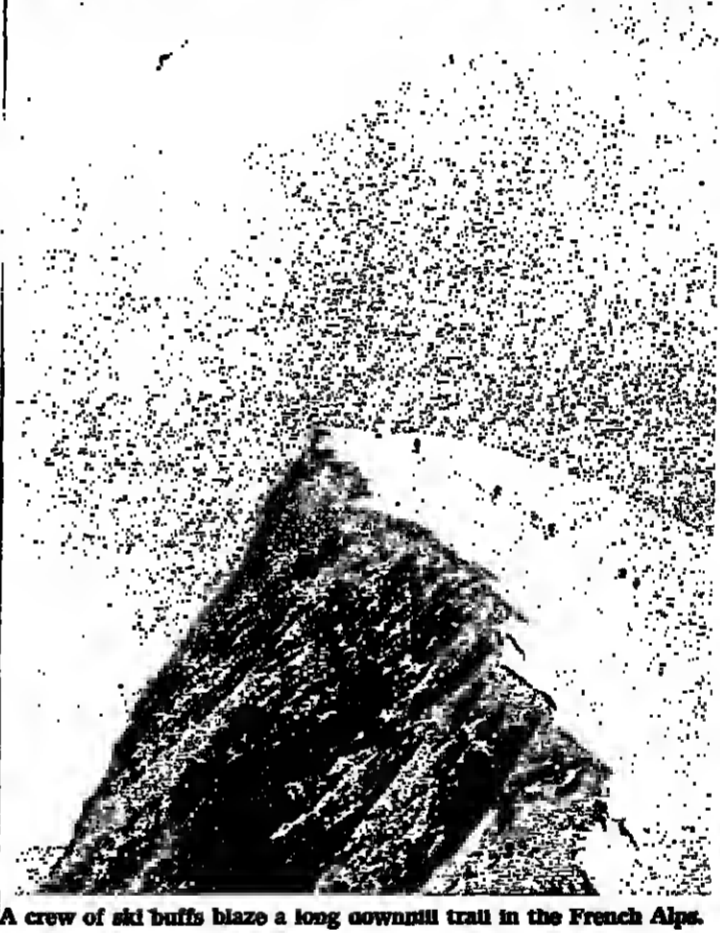
The union has until recently kept out of the affair, nervous of racial and political repercussions. And the mineworkers have elected their own "struggle committee" to represent them.

Unlike some foreign concerns in Portugal, the mines are in a healthy financial state. Wolfram prices are high -- although they may soon drop -- but if the go-slow affects delivery dates layoffs may be necessary and plans to extend the mine delayed.

"The word here is that, if the Cape Verdeans dare return, they will be met by gunfire. According to a recent poll, 97 per cent of white workers are against the reinstatement of the black miners. But they insist they are not racists and that it is "difference of culture and temperament" that prevents them from getting on with their black counterparts.

The government, anxious to keep good relations with Portugal's former Cape Verde colony, is trying to find a way out of the impasse but so far good will has been more evident than concrete solutions.

The Cape Verdeans' problems are an inheritance from better times. Once useful to a thriving sector of the economy, they have now lost their value. They could not find work back home but are disorientated in Portugal; they suffer from violence, and isolation from a once-benevolent population.



A crew of ski buffs blaze a long downhill trail in the French Alps.

France upgrades Alpine resorts

FLAINE, France (CSM). -- Skiing in the Alps means different things to different people. For some, it means enjoying the charm and atmosphere of a medieval village and indulging in the sport on the slopes above.

For others, superb skiing is the principal consideration. For these enthusiasts, the French have created the ultra-modern resorts of Flaine and Avoriaz.

Unlike most European ski complexes which have grown up over the years around already existing towns and villages, Flaine and Avoriaz were built entirely from scratch -- a relatively new concept.

The advantages of such a predetermined layout are obvious -- the biggest one being that the whole resort is right where the ski lifts are rather than down in the valley. Everything is arranged for easy access directly from your living quarters to the slopes, as well as to restaurants and shops.

4 out of 5 British top executives are willing to work overseas

More than ever before, Britain's top executives are casting envious eyes at their highly-paid counterparts in other areas of the world and according to a recent survey the British "brain drain" could be stepping up.

Britain's management brain drain is reaching epidemic proportions. A recent survey confirms current trends with the finding that four out of five of the country's top executives are willing to work overseas and that the number who have taken active steps to move has doubled.

No fewer than 86 per cent of executives interviewed said they were "more willing" to work abroad than last year. In 1974 the proportion was regarded as exceptionally high at 58 per cent. At the same time, the number of top managers who have actively pursued the possibility of working overseas has doubled to 27 per cent of respondents.

The survey was conducted by Business Development Consultants (International), a London recruitment consultancy, among executives in the "Times" top 1,000 companies. As BDC's managing director, Mr. Terence Hart Dyke says, "those who replied to this survey represent the leaders of British industry and commerce: The successful, not the failures."

BDC's figures show that it is the young, highly paid managers who are most willing to move. The urge to go abroad was highest in the most highly paid category -- annual salary of £15,000 and above. But there was also a high proportion of executives between the ages of 41 and 50 who are keen to emigrate.

There was an important shift in the reasons for wanting to move, which offers a significant insight on British society. In 1974 the main impetus among

top managers to emigrate was thought to be jealousy. But in 1976 the main incentive for working abroad was greater rewards, according to just over half the answers actually analysed. Lower taxation was given as the main reason by a fifth of the sample.

Once again, North America was the most popular place to move to, with 86 per cent of respondents citing this as their first choice. Next came North Europe (with 66 per cent of the "vote"), followed by Australasia, South Europe, the Far East, and South America. The least popular were Africa and the Middle East (despite the tax free salaries offered in this newly developing area).

The problem raised by this potential loss of management brains for large British companies is that while it is easy to get a manager to work abroad, it is increasingly difficult to get him to return. As BDC points out, about 80 per cent of the country's top companies have trouble in getting their overseas executives to return for home duty.

This is not really surprising considering the large salary gap between the British executive and his counterpart in other developed countries. It is fairly common to find gross salaries at double the U.K. level for comparable jobs in Europe and North America. And after tax the difference is even greater.

The lower earning power of U.K. executives, together with the fact that success in business is not respected, and that no incentives are given for greater effort creates the kind of frustration which is a root

cause of the accelerating drain of management.

But British managers are not regarded as being inferior to their counterparts overseas. Indeed, the U.K. is the world's top hunting ground for managerial talent, particularly for the developing countries. According to MSL, another recruitment consultancy in London, the number of advertisements appearing in the British press offering jobs abroad was up by 50 per cent in the third quarter of last year.

Britain's management bodies have been warning the government for years about the potential danger. The Confederation of British Industry (CBI) has warned that if the current rate continues, industry will be left with only mediocre managers. The British Institute of Management has condemned the diminishing status of the business manager.

Of course, business managers are not the only people leaving the country. They account for a minority -- albeit an important one -- in the overall figure of 230,700 people who emigrated from the U.K. in 1975. Although that figure was 14 per cent below the previous year (mainly because of harsher immigration laws in Australia and Canada), it was still 44,000 above the number of people coming into the country -- a first population fall for several decades.

Certainly, the brain drain of the late 1970's is much more rapid than in the early 1960's as far as managers are concerned. Perhaps the most telling statistics about the British management situation are that according to a separate recent survey, virtually half of the students who pass through business schools want to leave the country.

EXTENSION OF THE CLOSING DATE FOR THE JORDAN TELEX NETWORK TENDER NO. TCC 2/77

The Telecommunications Corporation in Jordan announces the extension of the closing date of the above-mentioned tender up to 14.00 hours, Saturday May 28, 1977.

Eng. Moh'd Shahid Ismail
Director General

ATTENTION

IMPORTERS--We can supply following items used/new on attractive prices:

1. Earth Moving Machinery/Equipment.
2. Road Carpeting Machines.
3. Tractors & Allied Equipment.
4. Drilling Rigs.
5. Commercial/Industrial Vehicles.
6. Automobiles and Trucks.
7. Aircrafts and Helicopters.
8. Boats and Yachts.
9. Air Conditioners and Refrigerators.
10. Pharmaceuticals and Chemicals.
11. Modular Homes and Motor Homes.
12. General Consumer Goods.

ABC CORPORATION
P.O. BOX 247 - NEW HARTFORD, N.Y. 13413 - U.S.A.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom of the page.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHEARIF © 1977 by Chicago Tribune

West vulnerable. South is.

NORTH
 ♠ 1096
 ♥ J43
 ♦ AKJ83
 ♣ K7

EAST
 ♠ A7
 ♥ Q92
 ♦ 10654
 ♣ 106543

SOUTH
 ♠ KQ842
 ♥ 107
 ♦ Q9
 ♣ AQJ9

bidding:
1h West North East
2♥ 3♣ Pass
Pass 4♣ Pass
Pass

trump lead: King of ♣.

...nely executed defense is
 ...st an art form. Here is
 ...ample where East and
 ...cooperated brilliantly
 ...ink a seemingly impre-
 ...spade game from a
 ...er bridge session at
 ...York's Cavendish Club.
 ...est's overall preseoted
 ...h with a difficult prob-
 ...He was a hit weak for a
 ...of three diamonds, which
 ...ld commit the hand to
 ...e. However, two spades
 ...ld be a drastic underbid
 ...three spades would mis-
 ...r his hand greatly—
 ...ar would be entitled to
 ...et much, better trump
 ...ort. North decided that
 ...e diamonds was the
 ...of evils.

Against four spades, West led the king of hearts and East started an echo by following with the nine. Defensive prospects were not too bright. There were two heart tricks to be taken, and

West had to hope that East could contribute one trick to the defense. The best bet for the setting trick appeared to be the trump suit—if East held the eight of spades, West could promote his jack of spades by having East ruff a heart and declarer overruff with an honor.

To make his intentions clear, West continued with the queen of hearts and then a low heart. Since the king and queen had both won, East knew that his partner held the ace of hearts. Yet West's third lead had been a low heart—right into the jaws of dummy's jack.

It was obvious to East that West was striving for a trump promotion. Therefore, West's trump holding had to be Q-x or J-x-x. East feared, correctly, that ruffing with the seven of trumps would not be good enough to promote West's trump.

His solution was simple—he "squandered" his ace of trumps by ruffing the third heart. This had the same effect as the uppercut. When declarer gained the lead he could cash his two high trumps, but since the jack of spades did not fall, he had to go down one.

THE PAGE FIVE FEATURE PHOTO



EASY DOES IT -- The Pakistani snake charmer cannot quite understand why people are so fascinated with his cobras. In his part of the world -- the deserts and scrub of Sindh province -- snake charmers have always existed. Nobody gets particularly excited by them. He insists there is nothing mystical or diabolical about snakes. Maula and his older brother have kept up the tradition, serenading the hooded snakes with a flute-like instrument known as a "bean." It is used only by snake charmers. There is a myth that snakes move and dance in rhythm with the charmer's music but, according to zoologists, snakes are deaf. They respond to the movement of the "bean" rather than to the music.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, MARCH 25, 1977

Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good time for you to get into whatever matters face you that require a considerable amount of ingenuity and resourcefulness. Do them as quickly as possible and you reap long-reaching benefits.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Improve your position in life by putting new ideas to work and getting into new projects that are profitable. Spend some time with friends.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Carry through with the practical affairs that are important to your welfare now, and improve them. Plan repairs that are needed and add to value and comfort of property.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Decide what means the most to you and go about attaining it at this time. You get good results. Safeguard your reputation.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Handle private matters cleverly and get good results now. Show loved one you are truly devoted and have more mutual happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Understand what your true aims are and then plan how to obtain them. Good time for taking care of social errands. Avoid a confirmed liar.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good time to get in touch with the influential and gain their backing for whatever is important to you. Make others aware of your talents.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You now have time to get into new conditions and out to new places that appeal to you and get good results. Try to improve lifestyle.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Do something thoughtful for a good friend and deepen the relationship now. Good time for more rapport with business associates.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Listen to suggestions of those who are close to you and follow them where possible. Reconciling with a disaenter is now possible.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Study the work ahead of you and plan how to get it done efficiently. Talk matters over with co-workers and get their cooperation.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You feel exuberant and can get a lot done now. You can take some chance with little trouble following. Put finest talents to work.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Do those things that will make home life more harmonious and pleasurable, comfortable. Entertain at home, but invite only those who are truly congenial. Don't waste time on trivia.

GRAFFITI
 3-17
 1877 McLaughlin, Syracuse, NY

...HALLO!
 IS THIS 6771-2-3-4?
 I'D LIKE TO RESERVE
 A SPACE FOR AN AD IN
 THE JORDAN TIMES...

...HAY THERE,
 YOU WITH
 THE STRAW
 IN YOUR
 EYES

LAUGHS FROM EUROPE

ENGLAND
 Cloyton

"If you haven't been married before, Henry, how come this throne is still worm?"

THE BETTER HALF. By Barnes

"St. Patrick's is the day for the WEARING of the green... not spending it."

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
 By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee
 © 1977 by Chicago Tribune. All Rights Reserved.

Scramble these four jumbles. Letter to each square, to form ordinary words.

ESTT
 IASCK
 ELENK
 NEBOC

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O"

(Answers tomorrow)

Jumbles: WELSH TROTH HELMET OUTING
 Answer: What they said the ballet dancer turned office secretary always was—ON HER TOES

TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURE

THE WALTONS: THE CARNIVAL
 The arrival of a small country carnival precipitates several crises in the life of the Waltons.

BIG VALLEY: THE CHALLENGE
 Two candidates for the post of judge compete for the position with one using unorthodox and unethical methods.

GEORGE AND MILDRED: WHERE MY CARAVAN HAS RESTED
 George buys a trailer and stations it in front of his house amidst the protests of his neighbours.

KOJAK: OUT OF THE SHADOWS
 Not convinced about testimony of accused who had acknowledged his guilt, Kojak investigates murder case and discovers real murderer.

PEANUTS

ACROSSWORD PUZZLE

24. Taunted
 28. Sea nymph
 30. Ballet
 31. Direct
 32. Mortise insert
 33. Bands
 36. Conceal
 37. Olives
 38. Interject
 39. "j" type squares
 42. Incline
 43. Commercials
 44. Tibetan ox
 45. Spring
 46. Top
 47. Bend in timber

SOLUTION OF YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

DOWN
 1. French shooting match
 2. Kwik
 3. Templer
 4. Armpit
 5. Inferior rubber
 6. Boil on the eyelid
 7. Tranquilizers
 8. Second
 9. Billy
 10. Merely
 18. Virago
 19. Pelage
 20. Flange
 21. Corroded
 22. Foundation
 24. Vague
 25. Burros
 26. World War II area
 27. Scouting group
 29. Sloths
 32. Medicinal plant
 33. Monetary standard
 34. Appellation of Athens
 35. Miserly
 36. Trumpeter perch
 38. Racket
 40. Human
 41. Heavens

30 min. AP Newsfeatures 3-25 41.

MAKE THE JORDAN TIMES WORK FOR YOU

An advertisement in the Jordan Times will be seen by some 10,000 people in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon. Don't you have anything to say to them?

To spread your word, contact the Jordan Times advertising department by phone at 67171, or in person at the Jordan Times - Al Ra'i building, on University Road.

OUT AND ABOUT

SCOUTS RESTAURANT
 First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
 First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service-order by phone.

CHINESE RESTAURANT
 First Chinese restaurant in Jordan.
 First Circle, Jabel Amman, near the Abilyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to midnight. Also take home service-order by phone.

THE FLINTSTONES

QUICK MEAL
 Restaurants for broasted chicken and light snacks. Take home, lunch or dinner. Jabel Amman, First Circle. Tel. 21083. Jabel Al Luwelbeh, Hawuz Circle. Tel. 30646. Jabel Al Hussein, near Jerusalem Cinema. Tel. 21781. Also in Zarka and Irbed.

THE DIPLOMAT
 First Circle, Jabel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, coffee-shop, snack bar and patisserie. Oriental and European specialties.

For advertising in above columns contact "Sout Wa Soura" Tel. 38869. Open from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4-6 p.m.

MURPHY AND JET

Deported bishop warns of Rhodesian warfare

LONDON, March 24 (AFP). — The deported Catholic Bishop of UNTALL, the Rt. Rev. Donald Lamont, arrived here today and predicted a coming revolution in Rhodesia. The bishop, who left Rhodesia yesterday, said that he was "terrified" at the prospect of urban guerrilla warfare in Rhodesia. He said: "Feeling in the areas around Salisbury is running very high. If ever the mob spirit gets together then the consequences could be disastrous."

Amnesty International accuses Qadhafi of disregarding law

LONDON, March 24 (R). — The human rights organisation Amnesty International today accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of disregarding the rule of law by altering sentences passed by the court. The organisation alleged that sentences of 10 to 15 years imprisonment on 17 Libyans had been altered by Col. Qadhafi to life imprisonment and death respectively. Amnesty International said that such action constituted a danger to fundamental liberties and urged that the death sentences be commuted. It expressed alarm at what it called the Libyan government's disregard for the rule of law.

Israeli opinion poll shows increased Labour support

TEL AVIV, March 24 (R). — An Israeli public opinion poll today showed the ruling Labour Party more popular than in January and far ahead of the opposition two months before parliamentary elections are due. The poll, conducted by the Fox Public Opinion Research Institute of Israel, gave Labour 29.7 per cent, compared with only 21.8 per cent in January. The right-wing opposition Likud Party slumped from 19.2 per cent in January to 14.9 per cent in today's poll which was commissioned by the non-partisan newspaper Haaretz. The figures for both parties are down on their representation in the Knesset where Labour has a 32.7 per cent share and the Likud opposition 24.9 per cent. Fori Director Rafael Gill said Labour's poll advance since January could have been caused by the party's vote last month for Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin to lead its challenge in the May elections. He said the timing of the questionnaire — during Mr Rabin's talks with President Carter, before their differences became apparent — could have been another factor. The new Democratic Movement for Change (DMC), formed last year by Prof. Yigael Yadin and regarded as a potential coalition partner for Labour, achieved 3.7 per cent in today's poll. Many DMC supporters are believed to be former Labour voters. The National Religious Party (NRP), dismissed from the Labour coalition by Mr. Rabin last December for abstaining in a no-confidence vote, dropped to 2.9 per cent in the new poll. They have a 6.8 per cent share of seats in the Knesset.

Polisario: Most of Sahara "liberated"

LAS PALMAS, Spanish Canary Islands, March 24 (Agencia). — A leader of the Algeria-based Polisario front fighting for the independence of the Western Sahara yesterday said most of the former Spanish colony had been "liberated". Mr. Omar Mansour, speaking at the first Congress of the Socialist Party of the Spanish Canary Islands, said Moroccan and Mauritanian forces were "controlling only the coastline, as well as points of economic importance and those sites which could be most easily defended."

French cabinet reshuffle expected

PARIS, March 24 (AFP). — President Valery Giscard d'Estaing is firmly expected to reshuffle the French government next week, looking beyond the internal quarrels of the ruling coalition which supports him, political observers here think. The reshuffle is expected to be a broad one, affecting not only the portfolios held by ministers defeated in municipal elections which wound up at the weekend, but also those ministers regarded as ineffective or "too political". These reportedly include Centre Party leader Jean Lecanuet, who is in charge of planning and regional development and Interior Minister Michel Poniatowski, the man responsible for the elections.

Carter briefed: Vietnam wants ties with U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 24 (R). — President Carter was told by a special commission yesterday that Vietnam wanted diplomatic relations with the United States as soon as possible. Immediately after receiving the report of the five-member group which visited Vietnam and Laos last week, the president said talks suspended with the Vietnamese in Paris last year would resume soon. He spoke positively about the possible normalisation of relations with Vietnam and said the mission, which sought information about Americans missing in the Indochina war, had been received with great friendliness in Hanoi. The mission was headed by United Auto Workers President Leonard Woodcock.

ECONOMIC AND BUSINESS NEWS

West German public-spending programme falls short of trade partners' advice

BONN, March 24 (AFP). — West Germany's long-awaited public-spending programme has finally been approved by the cabinet. The programme, designed for long-term growth and stability, calls for expenditures totalling 16,000 million marks — one thousand million more than called for by Finance Minister Hans Apel a week ago but less than that urged by U.S. President Jimmy Carter and most of Germany's principal trading partners. An official statement said the medium-term spending plans would contribute to improving the domestic job market at the same time as it acted to firm up the world economic situation. It reflected the government's decision to maintain the battle against inflation as its top priority, stopping short of the drastic deflationary measures that some foreign observers believe necessary to spur the world recovery. Advisers to President Carter, for instance, had urged Bonn to adopt a programme like the president's designed to pump about \$31,000 million into the U.S. economy over the next two years. (The value of the German plan totalled \$6,600 million over an undefined medium-term period).

Economic Minister Hans Friedrich described the investment programme as being "not a package of cyclical measures, but a medium-term support programme." He said that in the four years 1977-1980 it would add as much as 30,000 million marks to the gross national product (GNP). The programme will concentrate on infrastructural projects to lay the basis for future economic growth. About a quarter of the total will be spent each on transportation projects, environmental improvement and water supplies, with occupational training, energy research and "environmentally-compatible" energy supply taking up most of the remainder. The cabinet also gave final approval to a long-delayed tax reform bill that would increase value-added tax on all goods from 11 to 13 per cent, effective next Jan 1.

U.S. reportedly will back proposed IMF loan facility

WASHINGTON, March 24 (AFP). — The United States will back plans to create a new mechanism within the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to aid countries with balance-of-payments deficits, official sources said here today. Mr. Witteveen reportedly hopes to collect between \$15,000 million and \$20,000 million to launch the fund, financed mainly by the United States, Saudi Arabia and the IMF itself. Also expected to contribute are other oil-producing countries such as Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates as well as industrialised nations like West Germany, Holland, Switzerland and Japan.

The "Witteveen Facility" would take the place of the abortive OECD safety net scheme proposed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in 1974 and the oil facility that helped petroleum importers plug payment shortfalls from 1974 to 1976. The organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) plan initiated by Dr. Kissinger was rejected by the U.S. Congress.

Saudi Arabia rejects Dutch tender for "over-pricing"

JEDDAH, March 24 (R). — Saudi Arabia has rejected a bid for a contract from the Dutch Philips Electrical Company because it considered it too high, government officials said yesterday. The 20-million riyal (\$3.5 million) tender was more than four times the Ministry of Communication's own estimate of the cost, the officials added. They said Dutch Philips was told that the government would take this into consideration when the company made any new bids in Saudi Arabia. The Ministry of Electricity recently rejected several tenders from West European and Japanese companies because their tenders were considered inflated.

Prices in Lebanon record 400% rise, magazine says

BEIRUT, March 24 (R). — Lebanon is the ninth most expensive country in the world, a survey in the Lebanese weekly magazine Al Sayad said here yesterday. It noted that the prices of certain products had risen by more than 400 per cent. "The Lebanese consumer spends about half of his income on food, the article said. People were being burdened by a mad rise in the prices of essential consumer commodities. The magazine published lists of food products which indicated that the prices of some of them, such as eggs, had trebled last year as compared with 1975. The prices of fuel had doubled as in the case of petrol or

trebled as in the case of gas containers. Government control of prices, little effective before the outbreak of the 19-month fighting, was totally absent during the strife. But Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss has promised drastic measures to deal with spiralling prices, the magazine said. He stated that merchants would be given a specific delay to sell their stocks after which inflated prices would be fixed for the various commodities.

WALL STREET REPORT

Prices recorded their sixth straight loss Thursday on the New York stock exchange where the industrial average lost nearly seven points in moderate trading. A small flurry of buying showed up at mid-afternoon, but stock prices began falling sharply towards the close when President Carter told reporters at a press conference that he will only unveil his anti-inflation programme within the next couple of weeks. Investors are indeed very preoccupied about inflation with food prices soaring every day. Declines outnumbered advances at the close by a wide 862 to 497 margin. Among chemicals, Dupont de Nemours lost 1-5/8 at 131-1/4, IBM among computers lost 3 points at 279-5/8 and Burroughs was off 2-7/8 at 64. At the close, the industrial average shows at 935.67, a loss of 6.65 points; Transp at 228.23, a loss of 0.49; utilities at 105.60, a loss of 0.52. 19,650,000 shares changed hands, of which 4,190,000 during the last hour.

LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market Thursday closed quietly mixed. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 4.1 at 423.3. Government bonds firmed with most interest in short dates. Gains ranged to 1/8, but longer loans cut back rises of 3/4 to around 1/4. News that the new U.K. government stock of 800 mln stg exchange 12-1/4 pct 1982 was oversubscribed on application stimulated interest, dealers said. Equities eased on lack of buying interest and profit-taking. Oils were sharply lower, party on Wall Street selling. BP, lost 18p and shell 14p. Gold shares declined with dollar stocks. Canadians were narrowly higher. Rank Organisation, Glaxo, Unilever, Metal Box, EMI, Hawker, Guest Keen and Beecham showed net falls of 4p to 6p. Philips Lamp moved from 830 to 845 after results but was 5p down advanced Wednesday's close. De La Rue advanced to 378 from 355 in after hours dealings on news that it is after all selling its 60 pct holding in Formica International. Price of gold closed in London Thursday at \$182.75/oz.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

CAIRO, March 24 (R). — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar are to give Egypt \$1.5 billion in aid, the semi-official Al Ahran newspaper said today. Al Ahran quoted Dr. Abdul Moneim Qaisuni, Egyptian Deputy Premier for Financial and Economic Affairs as saying in Riyadh that the cash aid would be used to pay Egyptian banking debts and finance development projects for this year. KUWAIT, March 24 (R). — Kuwait's oil production has reached an average of 1,700,000 barrels per day this month, some 30 per cent more than the low point reached after the OPEC two-tier price increase came into effect. Oil Minister Abdul Mutalib Al Kazimi said here yesterday in a press statement that the average daily production during the first quarter of the current year was 1,600,000 barrels. LONDON, March 24 (AFP). — British oil production in the North Sea set a record in February, accounting for about one-third of the country's consumption, the Energy Ministry reported today. It said output from the seven wells already on stream amounted to 2,355,000 tons, up from 2,288,000 tons in January. BAHRAIN, March 24 (R). — Three more banks have been granted licences to carry out offshore banking operations here, a spokesman for the Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said today. The newcomers are Banco de Viscaya, the first Spanish bank to operate here, Security Pacific National Bank of Los Angeles and FRAB, the Franco-Arab Bank based in Paris. The spokesman said this brought to 67 the total number of banks given licences to operate in Bahrain. Of these, 32 are offshore only, eight have commercial and offshore licences, 10 are commercial only and 17 with representative bank licences, he added. With FRAB, four leading joint Arab-European consortium banks will now have regional headquarters in Bahrain, the spokesman said.

Western nations at U.N. pledge to work for elimination of South African apartheid

UNITED NATIONS, March 24 (AFP). — Western members of the United Nations Security Council said yesterday they would work together to bring about the elimination of apartheid in South Africa. In a draft declaration on Southern Africa put before the Security Council by the five Western nations — United States, Britain, France, Canada and West Germany — also ordered South Africa to cease its illegal occupation of Namibia (South West Africa) and allow free elections in the territory under U.N. auspices. The draft declaration fell short of African demands for mandatory sanctions in the arms and economic fields against South Africa. On Tuesday Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner (minister) Joe Garba threatened Western investors in his country with reprisals unless they halted investments in South Africa. The declaration said "the fundamental problems in the area are: In South Africa, the denial of basic human rights through the existence of institutionalised racism — apartheid. In Namibia, illegal occupation of international territory. In southern Rhodesia, the existence of an illegal repressive minority regime." The draft statement rejected all aspects of apartheid, including the Bantustans (African homelands) which sought to divide the people and deprive it of a fair share of national representation. Apartheid was an economically and socially unworkable attempt to "arrest change and divide society," the declaration said, adding that the system threatened to lead to "an ever-widening deprivation of human rights whether by support of other minority regimes, no matter how illegal, the torture of political prisoners and the death of detainees, and the growing elimination of freedom of thought and expression by such ominous acts as restraints on the press."

"A-Take timely steps to eliminate the policy and practice of apartheid and grant to all elements of the population equal rights, including a full and free voice in their destiny. "B-Terminate all systems and plans under whatever name which forcibly separate elements of the population on the basis of race whether within a unitary state or in the form of separate political units. "C-Bring its illegal occupation of Namibia to a speedy conclusion. "D-Facilitate the holding of free elections under the aegis of the United Nations and refrain from any steps inconsistent therewith. "E-Comply with the relevant Security Council resolutions on the questions of Namibia and Rhodesia."

South Africa revokes harsh press law

JOHANNESBURG, March 24 (R). — South Africa has dropped proposed legislation which would force journalists to face heavy fines or even imprisonment for offending a government code of ethics. Instead Prime Minister John Vorster has given newspapers a year to produce their own code. Last night's decision to abandon the newspaper bill followed three days of intensive discussions between Mr. Vorster and the country's newspaper publishers. But Mr. Vorster made it clear that in giving the "freely" outspoken press a year to write its own code of ethics and set up a press council to oversee them, he was giving only breathing space. "I think we have reached a good agreement in the interests of South Africa," Mr. Vorster told a news conference, "if all the parties play their part, it can usher in a new era of relations between the press and the public." The proposed newspaper bill and its accompanying code of ethics had aroused outrage in South Africa and many Western democracies because of provisions for punishing journalists and closing down offending newspapers. The government code mandated, amongst other things that editors be especially careful in reporting matters which could offend the races in which ruled South Africa, affect its safety of the state, and which called "the common weal and economic property, its peace and good order, and the defence of the republic and its people." The proposals also charge editors with guarding against prejudicial race relations and "damaging the name of the republic abroad." Mr. Benjamin Pogrom, acting editor of the anti-government Rand Daily Mail, said "Good sense has prevailed. It would have been disastrous if South Africa, both internal and abroad, if we had some form of government press control."

West Germany's government: Problems threaten another European coalition

By Jacques Colrat BONN, March 24 (AFP). — The ruling coalition of Social Democrats and Liberals in Bonn is in a difficult situation following a series of mistakes, crises, and domestic and foreign problems that are damaging governmental action — or even paralysing it completely. Chancellor Helmut Schmidt was re-elected late last year with only a single vote to spare over the absolute majority required in the Bundestag. The first 100 days of his second administration have confirmed his statement that his position was "not comfortable." This is true both of his role in the government and of his position in the Social Democratic Party (SPD), which has just been handed an election reverse in the State of Hesse that has both national and local causes. Mr. Schmidt, party Vice Chairman, began his second term as chancellor as the target of criticism by some party members who reproached him for wanting to violate an election promise that the government would increase retirements' pensions. He had to back down and agree to let the pensions rise at the agreed time. Then came demonstrations

by defenders of nature, which have become more and more violent and have given a serious check to development of West Germany's nuclear power programme. The chancellor has also had to face up to criticism in connection with a number of "bugging" scandals, which have not helped improve relations within the ruling coalition in which the Social Democrats and the smaller Free Democratic Party (FDP) (Liberals) share responsibilities. Mr. Schmidt has defended his Interior Minister, the Liberal Werner Maihofer, but leftist groups in the SPD have called for Mr. Maihofer's resignation. One might also think that the FDP's confidence in its ally had been shaken by a recent congress of young Socialists (JUSOS) as well as by results of the Hesse municipal elections. The JUSOS elected an executive committee with a majority favouring cooperation with the Communists at appropriate moments — a move that brought an energetic warning from the SPD leadership, which opposes such an alliance. In Hesse, a traditional fief of the Social Democrats, the party last Sunday lost 7.4 per cent of the votes it had won in the 1972 municipal elections, and had to part with a number of important majorities, including that of Frankfurt. The Christian Democratic Union, in opposition in Bonn, increased its vote total by 11.3 per cent to get a total of 44.8 per cent, as against the 42.1 per cent that went to the SPD and 4.9 per cent to the FDP.

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

* NICOSIA, March 24 (R). — The Greek-Cypriots will take a map to the Cyprus peace talks resuming in Vienna next week showing the area of the island they are ready to see remain under Turkish-Cypriot administration, government sources said here yesterday. The Turkish-Cypriots, who total 18 per cent of the population, have been occupying 36 per cent of the island since Turkish troops invaded it in 1974. * MAR DEL PLATA, Argentina, March 24 (R). — A United Nations conference on water resources moved into its final stages today deeply involved in the issues of the Arab-Israeli dispute and white rule in Africa. Delegates of 119 countries, with two days to go before the end of a two week conference at this seaside resort, were discussing a proposal denouncing colonialism in Israel, South Africa and Rhodesia. * ADDIS ABABA, March 24 (R). — Search squads hunting for illegal arms and "counter-revolutionaries" killed five people and wounded two others yesterday, the official news agency said today. The agency described the victims as "anarchists" who had opposed a widespread search of the capital launched yesterday by Ethiopia's military government. * BAHRAIN, March 24 (R). — King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia will return home from London fully recovered within about two weeks, a press report said here today. Akbar Al Khaleel (News of the Gulf), quoting informed Saudi sources, said King Khaled was now in a very satisfactory condition after undergoing two operations on his left foot. * PRAGUE, March 24 (R). — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) is to open an office in Prague, the official news agency said here yesterday. The opening of a PLO representation was agreed in principle last September, after a visit by Mr. Farouk Kaddoumi, chief PLO spokesman on foreign affairs.

شركة هاساوس
TREASURE HOUSE
THIRD FLOOR
JABAL AMMAN
Wide variety of towels,
bedsheets, blankets and
CANNON bedcovers.

هنا صحتنا أفضل